

STAFFORD
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the
Medical Officer of Health
and the
Chief Public Health Inspector
FOR THE YEAR 1966

JULY 1967

ANNUAL REPORT

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Newport Road,
Stafford.

Tel. Stafford 52131

July, 1967.

*To the Chairman and Members of
the Stafford Rural District Council.*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting to you the Annual Report for the Year 1966. The Report has been compiled on the general lines indicated by the Ministry of Health (Circular 1/67).

In the Stafford Rural District in 1966 the Live Birth Rate was 18.4 (adjusted—18.0) per 1,000 population and the Death Rate 9.0 (adjusted—11.4), compared with respective figures of 17.7 and 11.7 for England and Wales. There were 380 live births in the Rural District in 1966 (178 M., 202 F.) and the total number of deaths was 186, live births thus exceeding total deaths by 194. Deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 6, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 15.8 per 1,000 live births compared with 19.0 for England and Wales (the latter equalling the lowest annual rate ever recorded for England and Wales).

83 cases of Measles were notified in the Rural District in 1966, compared with 154 in 1965. There were 8 cases of Scarlet Fever, no cases of Whooping Cough and 10 cases of Dysentery, compared with respective figures of 3, 6 and 4 for 1965. No cases of Poliomyelitis were recorded. No cases of Diphtheria were notified. Malignant Neoplasms caused the deaths of 39 persons (18 M., 21 F.) in the district during the year, including 9 deaths (5 M., 4 F.) registered as being due to Carcinoma of the Lung and Bronchus. Deaths from Carcinoma of the Lung and Bronchus in England and Wales rose from 957 to 966 per million population in men and from 170 to 179 per million in women over the 1965 figures (total deaths from this cause 22,606 males, 4,413 females). Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis in England and Wales in 1966 numbered 2,090 compared with 2,008 in 1965. No deaths from Tuberculosis occurred in the Stafford R.D. in 1966.

The mid-1966 population of the Stafford Rural District was estimated at 20,700 by the Registrar-General (20,170 in mid-1965). This was the highest population ever estimated for the district. The estimated distribution of this population among the 26 parishes of the Rural District is shewn in the body of the report.

In the body of the report the Chief Public Health Inspector deals comprehensively with the work of the Public Health Inspectorate during 1966.

There are 6,690 dwellings in the Rural District. 6,237 of these houses derive their water supply from public mains. About 4,500 are connected to public sewers.

Twenty-four old people's bungalows and 19 flats were completed by the Council in 1966, and 296 dwellings were erected by private enterprise. Council dwellings in the area now total 803. During the year much good work was done as regards slum clearance and repair and improvement of dwellings by discretionary and standard grants ; details of this work appear in the body of the report. A total of 127 caravans are authorised in the district.

I thank the staff of the Public Health Department for much help in the preparation of this report. Thanks are also expressed to the members of the Council for their help and interest in the work of the Department. During the year the other departments of the Council have given the fullest co-operation. I have to thank Dr. A. V. Campbell, who has acted for me during holiday periods.

A. THOMSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1966

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR MISS G. JOULES, C.C.

Vice-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR R. J. FAIRBANKS

Members :

Councillor T. W. Brayne	Councillor G. H. Dodd
„ R. H. Cartmail	„ S. W. K. Marshall
„ W. H. Clarke	„ D. H. S. Hitchen
„ H. Coulson	„ H. Hollinshead
„ C. L. Jones	„ H. J. Moulton
„ J. A. Hazeldine	„ F. R. Johnson

Public Health Officers

Medical Officer of Health :

A. THOMSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.(Edin.)

Chief Public Health Inspector :

G. M. LAWTON, F.R.S.H., M.I.P.H.E., M.A.P.H.I.

Cert. Food Inspector

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

F. WEEDON, M.R.S.H.

Cert. Food Inspector (Resigned May, 1966)

W. E. JEVONS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Cert. Food Inspector (Commenced September, 1966)

Additional Public Health Inspector :

J. N. GOULD, M.A.P.H.I.

Cert. Food Inspector (Resigned October, 1966)

Clerk :

MRS. I. E. WOODHOUSE

General Statistics, Social Conditions and Health Services in the Area

Area (in acres)	80,104
Number of inhabited houses	6,690
Rateable Value	£683,651
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£2,779
Yearly Rate levied in 1966	10/8
Mid-1966 Population (as estimated by the Registrar-General) : Total Population	20,700
Estimated number of Agricultural Workers	1,000
Estimated number of workers in other occupations	7,000

During 1966 there was no change in the area of Stafford Rural District.

Industries

Many residents in the Area are normally mainly engaged in Agriculture, Dairy Farming and Allied occupations, but a substantial number of persons resident in the Rural Area are employed in the County Town of Stafford, where the chief industries are Engineering and Boot and Shoe Manufacturing. Estimated numbers are shown above.

Laboratory Facilities, Ambulance Facilities, Nursing in the Home, Treatment Centres and Hospitals

Bacteriological facilities are made available to Medical Practitioners in the Area by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Stafford. The facilities include examination of Throat Swabs, Sputum Tests, Blood Tests, etc. Results of all examinations relevant to Public Health are made available to the appropriate Medical Officer of Health. The Director of the Stafford Laboratory was Dr. W. L. Hooper, whose helpful advice was available to the Medical Officer of Health when occasion demanded. Bacteriological examinations of samples of water are undertaken by the Laboratory Service.

Chemical Examinations of samples of water are carried out at the County Chemical Laboratory which is directed by Mr. Houlbrooke, the County Analyst. The results of such analyses are shewn in the body of the Report.

Ambulance Services are provided by the County Council as Local Health Authority under the National Health Service Act, 1946. Isolation hospitals for infectious diseases are the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board (Birmingham).

The County Council is the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority for the Stafford R.D. Area. Child Welfare Centres are

available at Gnosall, Great Haywood, Hixon and Walton, and the Health Visitors do excellent work in promoting the Welfare of young children in the district. Your Medical Officer of Health attends the Welfare Centres and Schools in the Area and is thus enabled to assess the health standards of the young life in the district.

There are five General Medical Practitioners resident in the Stafford R.D. and Practitioners from the neighbouring towns of Stafford, Rugeley, Newport, etc., also practise in the Area. The various parishes in the Stafford R.D. are well served by District Nurse-Midwives. Four Health Visitors work full-time in the R.D.

The Staffordshire General Infirmary serves the general hospital needs of the district. The Birmingham Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the provision of Maternity Hospital facilities.

During the year the Council subscribed to the Central Council for Health Education which represented the Ministry of Health in Health Education matters and use was made of Health Education leaflets, etc., relating to Infectious Diseases, Food Hygiene and so on

Vital Statistics for the Year 1966

Total Deaths	.....	186
Rate per 1,000 Population	.....	9.0
Live Births :		
Number	.....	380
Rate per 1,000 Population	.....	18.4
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births	.....	3.4
Still Births :		
Number	.....	9
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births	.....	23.1
Total Live and Still Births	.....	389
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	.....	6
Infant Mortality Rates :		
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total Live Births	.....	15.8
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	.....	16.3
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	.....	—
Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total Live Births)	.....	13.2
Early Neo-Natal Mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total Live Births)	.....	15.8
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total Live and Still Births)		36.0

Maternal Mortality (including abortion) :

Number of Deaths	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births	.....	.....	.....	.....	—

In the Stafford Rural District in 1966 the live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population was 18.4 compared with a rate of 17.7 for England and Wales. Comparability Factor, 0.98 (adjusted Birth Rate 18.0).

Year	Stafford R.D. Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population				
1966	18.4
1965	17.7
1964	18.9
1963	19.5
1962	20.0
1961	18.0
1960	17.6
1959	16.1
1958	14.9
1957	16.0
1956	15.0
1955	15.3

The Still-birth Rate per 1,000 Population was 0.43 in 1966, compared with 0.2, 0.4, 0.15, 0.26, in 1965, 1964, 1963, and 1962 respectively.

During 1966, the Rate of Illegitimate to Legitimate Births was 1 to 28 compared with figures of 1 to 21, 1 to 17, 1 to 19, 1 to 28 in 1965, 1964, 1963, and 1962, respectively.

There were 380 (358) Live Births in the Rural Area in 1966, 178 (175) boys and 202 (183) girls. The figures in brackets are the corresponding figures for 1965. 13 of the Live Births in 1966 were illegitimate, giving an Illegitimacy Rate of 34 per 1,000 Live Births.

The area comparability factors for use with crude birth and death rates contain adjustments for boundary changes and make allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales as a whole. In addition, the death rate area comparability factors have been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institutions in each area. When local crude birth and death rates are multiplied by the appropriate area comparability factor, they are comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area.

In the following table Comparative figures of Live and Still-Births are shewn for England and Wales :—

Year	Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population		Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	
	Stafford R.D.	England and Wales	Stafford R.D.	England and Wales
1966	18.4	17.7	0.43	0.28
1965	17.7	18.0	0.20	0.29
1964	18.9	18.4	0.40	0.30
1963	19.5	18.1	0.15	0.32
1962	20.0	17.9	0.26	0.33
1961	18.0	17.5	0.59	0.33
1960	17.6	17.1	0.27	0.34
1959	16.1	16.4	0.32	0.35
1958	14.9	16.4	0.32	0.36
1957	16.0	16.1	0.47	0.37
1956	15.0	15.6	0.41	0.36
1955	15.3	15.0	0.36	0.35

There were 9 Still-Births in the Rural Area (4m., 5f.) in 1966, all being legitimate. This represented a rate of 23.1 per 1,000 Total Live and Still-Births compared with a rate of 18.0 for England and Wales.

Deaths

In 1966 the Death Rate per 1,000 of the population was 9.0 compared with a Rate of 11.7 for England and Wales. Comparability Factor, 1.27. (Stafford R.D. adjusted Death Rate 11.4.)

Year	Death Rate per 1,000 Population			
	Stafford R.D.		England & Wales	
1966	9.0	.....	11.7
1965	7.7	.....	11.5
1964	8.9	.....	11.3
1963	8.8	.....	12.2
1962	9.4	.....	11.9
1961	8.7	.....	11.9
1960	7.2	.....	11.5
1959	7.5	.....	11.6
1958	7.9	.....	11.7
1957	7.7	.....	11.5
1956	8.9	.....	11.7
1955	8.4	.....	11.7

In the Stafford Rural District in 1966, total deaths numbered 186—114 males and 72 females. The excess of live births over total deaths was 194, compared with 202, 199, 210, 201, 173, 195, in 1965, 1964, 1963, 1962, 1961, and 1960, respectively.

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age numbered 6, all legitimate, giving a Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births of 15.8 compared with 19.0 for England and Wales. The figure for England and Wales equalled the lowest annual rate ever recorded.

At the turn of the century in England and Wales the Infant Mortality Rate was about 150 per 1,000 live births.

Infant Mortality Rate

Year	Death Rate of Children under 1 year of age per 1,000 Live Births			
	Stafford R.D.		England & Wales	
1966	15.8	..... 19.0
1965	14.0	..... 19.0
1964	29.2	..... 19.9
1963	18.3	..... 21.1
1962	26.3	..... 21.7
1961	29.6	..... 21.4
1960	27.3	..... 21.8
1959	16.4	..... 22.2
1958	14.1	..... 22.5
1957	32.3	..... 23.1
1956	41.4	..... 23.8
1955	13.4	..... 24.9

In England and Wales in 1966 live births registered during the year numbered 850,000, which was 14,000 fewer than in 1965. There were 16,147 deaths of children under one year of age in 1966, representing a rate of 19.0 per 1,000 live births. This equalled the lowest annual rate ever recorded in England and Wales. In 1938 the rate was 52.8.

The total number of deaths in 1966 was 563,626, representing a rate of 11.7 per thousand population, compared with rates of 11.5 in 1965 and 11.3 in 1964. Stillbirths in 1966 numbered 13,300, a rate of 15.4 per thousand total live and still births. In the five years 1889—1893 in England and Wales the Live Birth Rate was 30.8 per 1,000 of the population and the Death Rate was 19.7. The home population of England and Wales at Mid-1966 was 48,075,300.

STAFFORD R.D.—AGES AT DEATH, 1966												
Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks and under 1 Year	Age in Years								
				1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and over
Male	114	3	—	—	—	3	1	—	5	22	40	40
Female	72	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	17	40
Totals	186	5	1	—	—	3	1	—	12	27	57	80

The proportion of children and elderly people in the population has become significantly modified since 1901. In that year children under 15 amounted to 32% of the total and persons of 65 years and over to 5%. In 1966 the proportions were respectively 22.8% and 12.1%.

On the basis of the death-rates for the year 1965, the expectation of life of a boy at birth is given as 68.1 years and that of a girl as 74.1 years. This compares with 67 and 72 in 1953, 48.53 and 52.38 in 1901—1910, and with 40 years and 42 years in 1841.

This does not imply that on the average people are living longer. The expectation of life at one year of age has remained practically stationary at 69 years for men and 74 years for women since 1954. More persons are reaching three score years and ten but the proportion living much longer has not increased. In 1841 the increase in expectation of life after the first year was 7 years. In 1961 this had been reduced to one year, the difference being due entirely to the great reduction of infant mortality occurring in the interval.

By the end of the present century it is estimated that the population of England and Wales will have increased by 18 millions and the number of births will have risen to over one million per year.

The proportion of children surviving to the age of twenty is over 96 per cent for males and 97 per cent for females ; fifty years ago only 79 per cent and 82 per cent respectively survived to this age. Death rates in specified age groups shew the greatest improvement in mortality rates at the younger age groups, the one exception being for males aged 15—24 years who are particularly prone to die in motor-cycle accidents. Deaths at advanced ages fluctuate from year to year according to the weather and epidemic respiratory diseases.

Stafford R.D. Deaths, 1966 : Causes

Cause of Death	Males	Females	Totals
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	—	—	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasms : all sites	18	21	39
Diabetes	1	1	2
Vascular lesions of Nervous System	14	11	25
Diseases of Heart and Circulatory System	50	28	78
Influenza	1	1	2
Pneumonia	4	3	7
Bronchitis	9	—	9
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	—	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	—	2
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	—	1
Nephritis	—	—	—
Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	—	—	—
Maternal Causes	—	—	—
Congenital Malformation	—	1	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	—	3
All other Accidents	2	1	3
Suicide	—	—	—
Homicide	—	—	—
All Other Causes	8	5	13
TOTALS	114	72	186

Cancer Mortality

Malignant neoplasms caused 39 deaths in the rural area in 1966 (18 males, 21 females). This represented 21.0 per cent of the total deaths.

Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus

In the Stafford Rural District in 1966, there were nine deaths registered as being due to Carcinoma of the Lung or Bronchus—5 male, 4 female. This represented 23.1 per cent of the total cancer deaths and 4.8% of the total deaths.

Provisional figures for 1966 for England and Wales relating to deaths from Carcinoma of the Lung and Bronchus shew an increase from 957 to 966 per million population in men and from 170 to 179 for women, over the 1965 figures. 27,019 (22,606 M., 4,413 F.) persons died from this cause in 1966.

In the year 1900 the male death rate from Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus was 10 per million, female 7 per million. In 1940 these rates were 187 and 49, and 1958, 783 and 119.

Of the 108,142 deaths from all forms of Cancer in 1966 the proportion attributed to Cancer of the Lung was 25.0%. In 1965 and 1964 it was 24.8% and 24.2% respectively.

Cancer (all forms) accounted for 19.2% of the total deaths and Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus accounted for 4.8% of the total deaths in England and Wales in 1966. In the Stafford R.D. in 1966 Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus accounted for 4.8% of the total deaths, and Cancer all forms for 21%.

Male deaths from Cancer in England and Wales in 1966 totalled 58,565, of which 22,606, or 38.6% were certified as due to Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus. For women, out of 49,577 deaths from Cancer only 4,413 or 8.9% were due to this cause.

Names of Parishes in Stafford Rural District shewing number of houses (including farm houses), approximate population figures and Incidence of Infectious Diseases in each parish in 1966

Name of Parish	Approximate Population	Number of Houses	Infectious Diseases Notified 1966										
			Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles (excluding) Rubella	Whooping Cough	Primary Pneumonia	Dysentery	Enteric or Typhoid	Para- typhoid	Erysipelas	Poliomyelitis	Respiratory Tuberculosis
Adbaston	637	207	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Berkswich	2,020	645	3	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bradley	343	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brocton	952	327	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castle Church	820	284	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Church Eaton	822	244	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colwich	2,385	821	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Creswell	809	307	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ellenhall	162	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forton	292	91	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fradswell	168	54	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gayton	155	51	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gnosall	2,793	962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haughton	561	179	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High Offley	770	293	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hopton and Coton	1,906	356	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ingestre	149	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marston	156	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norbury	298	95	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ranton	225	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salt and Enson	479	153	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seighford	1,884	678	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Stowe	1,148	352	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Tixall	178	58	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weston	423	157	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitgreave	165	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	20,700	6,690	8	—	83	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—

No cases of Diphtheria or Poliomyelitis occurred in the Stafford R.D. in 1966.

Infectious Diseases

The Incidence of Infectious Diseases in 1966 compared with that of previous years is shewn below in tabular form :—

Disease	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Scarlet Fever	8	3	1	1	5	4	5	16	23	8	28
Whooping Cough	—	6	6	8	—	27	16	2	3	103	16
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Measles (excluding Rubella)	83	154	50	335	24	204	97	110	53	348	10
Primary Pneumonia	—	—	1	2	—	3	2	1	8	3	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	10	4	—	1	9	1	21	1	2	6	14
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

Statistics—Stafford Rural District

	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948
Population ...	20,700	20,170	19,990	19,580	19,030	18,750	18,800	18,850	19,040	19,350	19,340	19,510	19,460	19,790	19,430	19,700	18,440	15,310	15,170
No. of Inhabited Houses ...	6,690	6,360	6,122	5,974	5,771	5,650	5,383	5,303	5,025	4,940	4,914	4,836	4,742	4,650	4,446	4,361	4,308	4,180	4,089
Number of Live Births ...	380	358	377	382	380	337	330	304	284	310	290	299	304	284	283	300	281	318	273
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population ...	18.4	17.7	18.9	19.5	20.0	18.0	17.6	16.1	14.9	16.0	15.0	15.3	15.6	14.4	14.6	15.2	15.2	20.8	18.0
Live Birth Rate England and Wales ...	17.7	18.1	18.4	18.1	17.9	17.5	17.1	16.4	16.4	16.1	15.6	15.0	15.2	15.5	15.3	15.5	15.8	16.7	17.9
Number of Deaths	186	156	178	172	179	164	135	142	150	149	173	163	152	137	170	184	175	154	138
Death Rate per 1,000 population	9.0	7.7	8.9	8.8	9.4	8.7	7.2	7.5	7.9	7.7	8.9	8.4	7.8	6.9	8.7	9.3	9.5	10.1	9.1
Death Rate—England & Wales	11.7	11.5	11.3	12.2	11.9	11.9	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.3	11.4	11.3	12.5	11.6	11.7	10.8
Infant Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	15.8	14.0	29.2	18.3	26.3	29.6	27.3	16.4	14.1	32.3	41.4	13.4	23.0	42.0	21.0	50.0	39.0	25.0	29.0
Infant Mortality Rate E & W ...	19.0	19.0	19.9	21.1	21.7	21.4	21.8	22.2	22.5	23.1	23.8	24.9	25.4	26.8	27.6	29.6	29.8	32.0	34.0
No. of Notified Cases of :— Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	8	3	1	1	5	4	5	16	23	8	28	6	19	38	59	27	32	34	55
Measles ...	83	154	50	335	24	204	97	110	53	348	10	468	8	326	47	126	314	43	115
Whooping C'gh	—	6	6	8	—	27	16	2	3	103	16	6	23	74	46	201	5	36	53

Age—Incidence of Infectious Diseases, 1966

AGE- GROUPS	Scarlet Fever		Diph- theria		Measles (exclud- ing Rubella)		Whoop- ing Cough		Primary Pneumonia		Dys- entery		Enteric or Typhoid Fever		Para- Typhoid Fever		Ery- sipelas		Polio- myelitis		Res- piratory Tuber- culosis	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year	—	—	—	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 years	—	—	—	—	7	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 years	1	—	—	—	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 years	1	—	—	—	10	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9 years	1	3	—	—	15	13	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14 years	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 years	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	4	4	—	—	44	39	—	—	—	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Infectious Diseases Notifications, 1966, showing Months of Occurrence (1965 Figures in Brackets)

MONTH	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Measles (exclud- ing Rubella)	Whoop- ing Cough	Pneum'ia (Acute) Primary	Dysen- tery	Food Poison- ing	Enteric or Typhoid Fever	Para- Typhoid Fever	Ery- sipelas	Poliomyelitis Para- lytic	Poliomyelitis Non- Paralytic
January	— (—)	— (—)	2 (17)	— (—)	— (—)	— (4)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
February	3 (—)	— (—)	14 (67)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
March	— (—)	— (—)	— (22)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
April	1 (—)	— (—)	4 (11)	— (—)	— (—)	2 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
May	2 (1)	— (—)	1 (8)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (2)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
June	— (—)	— (—)	1 (9)	— (—)	— (—)	5 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
July	— (—)	— (—)	2 (—)	— (2)	— (—)	3 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
August	— (—)	— (—)	4 (9)	— (2)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
September	— (1)	— (—)	3 (10)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
October	1 (1)	— (—)	3 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
November	1 (—)	— (—)	27 (—)	— (2)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
December	— (—)	— (—)	22 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
TOTALS	8 (3)	— (—)	83(154)	— (6)	— (—)	10 (4)	— (2)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

Diphtheria Immunisation

During 1966 facilities were available for the Diphtheria Immunisation of children at schools, welfare centres and by private practitioners. No cases of Diphtheria occurred in the Stafford Rural District in 1966, and during the year 414 children received protection by primary immunisation, while 266 were given reinforcing injections. In the period 1916-25 the annual average of Diphtheria notifications in England and Wales was 51,573 with an average of 4,214 deaths per year.

The Staffordshire County Council has introduced the Triple Antigen, giving protection against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus, and thus reducing the number of injections to which children are subjected. 508 children were immunised against Tetanus in 1966.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

1966 figures for primary vaccination in the rural area were as follows :—

	Under 1	1—4	5—15	Total
Vaccination	33 (59)	86 (108)	31 (1)	150 (168)
Re-Vaccinations—10 (31) children between 5—15 were re-vaccinated. (1964 figures in brackets).				

It is recommended that primary vaccination should be done after a child has reached its first birthday.

VACCINATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH

During 1966 143 children in Stafford R.D. were vaccinated against Whooping Cough.

In addition 19 reinforcing injections were given.

In the Stafford Rural District in 1966 no deaths from Whooping Cough were recorded.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following extract from the Register was taken at the end of December, 1966 (1965 figures in brackets).

1966	Cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis			Cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis			Total of Respiratory and Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
End of December, 1966	19 (18)	10 (12)	29 (30)	4 (2)	2 (1)	6 (3)	35 (33)

No deaths from tuberculosis occurred in the Stafford R.D. in 1966.

POLIOMYELITIS

No cases of Poliomyelitis were notified in the Stafford R.D. in 1966 and facilities for protection by vaccination were available during the year. 289 persons had their 3rd dose of Sabin Oral Vaccine and 105 had a fourth dose of the oral vaccine.

“Immunisation against Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis is now part of the routine care of the young child's health. It is no longer the subject of spectacular campaigns with mass immunisation clinics. In consequence there is a tendency for the acceptance rates to drift almost imperceptibly downwards. It is vital that this should be prevented and that parents, family doctors and public health staffs should have a clearly understood programme and follow it in the interest of every child.”

National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951

During 1966, an elderly lady, aged 80, infirm, physically handicapped, living in insanitary conditions and not receiving proper care and attention was taken to Ivy House, Cannock under the provisions of the above acts.

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Newport Road,
Stafford.

*To the Chairman and Members of
the Stafford Rural District Council.*

July, 1967.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my report on public health department work during 1966.

Much useful work was achieved despite continuing difficulties during a year in which both my assistants left and in which we were short-staffed for much of the time.

At the same time the volume of essential work increased. The number of meat carcasses inspected during the year—100% of all food animals slaughtered—reached the all-time record of 9,416. Consequently much survey and re-inspection work was deferred but the report gives the position in the first ten parishes of our parish-by-parish survey for improvement areas (as is required to be done by the Housing Act, 1964). The number of dwellings in these ten parishes is almost half the total in the area and is therefore a guide to the conditions in the area as a whole. The report on this survey also shows the marked improvement in the area in the last fifteen years or so.

As a record of progress made in the last few years I am able to report that, at the time of going to print, 508 dwellings have been dealt with formally by slum clearance, 631 dwellings have been approved for improvement with grant-aid and approximately 4,500 dwellings are on the public sewer, 5,600 have W.C.'s and 5,300 have bathrooms and hot water installation.

I express my sincere appreciation of the support and work of the staff generally and to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support and co-operation. In particular I wish to record my personal appreciation of the loyal and long service of Mr. F. Weedon who held the appointment of assistant, and latterly deputy, public health inspector to the council for eighteen years but resigned his post during the year.

G. M. LAWTON,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORATE— SUMMARY OF VISITS

Inspection of Dwelling Houses	.....	.....	.....	1,491
These Inspections were for the following purposes :—				
(a) Slum Clearance	.....	.....	.....	209
(b) Inspection of Houses for repairs and for Improvement Grants	.....	.....	.....	1,128
(c) Inspections of Caravans and Sites	.....	.....	.....	132
(d) Overcrowding and Housing Applications	.....	.....	.....	21
(e) Verminous and Dirty Dwellings	.....	.....	.....	1
				<hr/> 1,491
Inspection of Premises for and re Nuisances	.....	.....	.....	55
Drainage Inspections	.....	.....	.....	232
Visits re Food Supply :				
Meat	.....	.....	.....	497
Poultry	.....	.....	.....	21
Ice-Cream	.....	.....	.....	3
Other Foods	.....	.....	.....	19
Cafes	.....	.....	.....	4
Dairies	.....	.....	.....	7
Infectious Diseases	.....	.....	.....	64
Visits re Water Supply	.....	.....	.....	12
Refuse Tips—Supervision	.....	.....	.....	228
Refuse Collection	.....	.....	.....	261
Factories (including Bakehouses)	.....	.....	.....	2
Slaughter Houses (other than Meat Inspection)	.....	.....	.....	42
Knackers' Yards	.....	.....	.....	11
Petroleum Stores	.....	.....	.....	35
Keeping of Animals	.....	.....	.....	4
Shops and Offices	.....	.....	.....	19
Accumulation of Refuse	.....	.....	.....	35
Smoke Nuisances	.....	.....	.....	13
Agriculture (Safety, Health & Welfare) Act, 1956	.....	.....	.....	18
Miscellaneous Visits	.....	.....	.....	62
				<hr/> 3,135 <hr/>

PARISH STATISTICS AND SERVICES

Parish	Approx. popula- tion in Parish	No. of houses in Parish	Amenity	Public Health Services to Parish or major part of Parish					Dwel- lings on Mains Water
Adbaston	637	207	R	W	S	El		RC	194
Berkswich	2,020	645	SR	W	S	El	G	RC	645
Bradley	343	107	R	W	S	El		RC	98
Brocton	952	327	SR	W	S	El	G	RC	316
Castle Church	820	284	SR	W	S	El	G	RC	280
Church Eaton	822	244	R	W	S	El		RC	231
Colwich	2,385	821	SR	W	S	El		RC	799
Creswell	809	307	SR	W	S	El	G	RC	307
Ellenhall	162	50	R	W		El		RC	47
Forton	292	91	R	W	S	El	G	RC	76
Fradswell	168	54	R	W		El		RC	39*
Gayton	155	51	R	W		El		RC	38*
Gnosall	2,793	962	R	W	S	El		RC	890*
Haughton	561	179	R	W	S	El		RC	160*
High Offley	770	293	R	W	S	El		RC	260*
Hopton & Coton	1,906*	356	SR	W	S	El	G	RC	335*
Ingestre	149	47	R	W		El		RC	47*
Marston	156	44	R	W		El		RC	43*
Norbury	298	95	R	W	S	El		RC	86*
Ranton	225	74	R	W		El		RC	61*
Salt & Enson	479	153	R	W	S	El		RC	121*
Seighford	1,884	678	R	W	S	El		RC	610*
Stowe	1,148	352	R	W	S	El		RC	301*
Tixall	178	58	R	W		El	G	RC	55*
Weston	423	157	R	W	S	El		RC	145*
Whitgreave	165	54	R	W		El		RC	53*
TOTALS	20,700	6,690							6,237*

*Includes H.M. Forces.

*Approximations

REFERENCES

R Rural
 SR Semi-Rural
 W Water Supply from either the Hollies or
 Milford Boreholes

S Public Sewerage
 El Electricity
 G Gas
 RC Refuse Collection

NOTICES SERVED DURING YEAR :

	No. Served	No. complied with
Informal Notices under Housing and Public Health Acts	42	37
Statutory Notices served under Public Health Act, 1936	4	4
(In addition 108 informal letters requesting house improvements were sent.)		

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR :

Total number received	101
As to Repairs to Dwellings	5
Others	96

WATER SUPPLY

The Stafford Corporation Water Undertaking became responsible for the water supply throughout the rural district as from 1st October, 1960.

The public main supplies are solely from boreholes at Gnosall (The Hollies), and wells and boreholes at Milford. Both these supplies were satisfactory in quality and quantity and are chlorinated.

The supplies to those dwellings dependent on individual wells and springs, are frequently unsatisfactory in both quality and quantity, but these are now comparatively few in number.

SEWERAGE

During the year the Haughton and Salt Sewerage Schemes (involving 66 and 35 existing properties respectively) were completed.

About 4,500 houses in the rural area (i.e. all villages of appreciable size as shown on page 21) are connected to public sewers.

REFUSE AND SALVAGE COLLECTION

The collection of house refuse was carried out by direct labour from the whole of the Council's district.

Four modern type low-loading refuse collection vehicles were employed on this work, each being a 6-man cab, Shelvoke & Drewry diesel of 25 cu. yd. body purchased in 1964, 1962, 1960 and 1958.

Some 6,500 premises received the service and approximately 4,000 of these were serviced at approximately one and a half week intervals and the remaining 2,500 at weekly or near-weekly intervals.

It is contended that the provision of a satisfactory and regular refuse collection service to a district so vast as this—the total mileage covered in the year being approximately 36,000—is no mean achievement. About 4,500 tons of refuse were collected during the year. Fifteen men were engaged in this work in addition to the foreman.

All refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping with the aid of a mechanical shovel but—pending negotiations for a permanent site—tipping was carried out, at different times, in pits at Gnosall, Stowe and Tixall.

Costs.—A statement as to the cost of refuse collection and disposal during the financial year ended 31st March, 1967, is given below :—

<i>Refuse Collection—</i>	£	£
Labour		11,459
Vehicles—		
Repairs and Maintenance	1,777	
Tax and Insurance	690	
Fuel and Oil	1,058	
Debt Redemption and Interest on four vehicles	1,841	
	<hr/>	5,366
Equipment, etc.		116
Administration		666
		<hr/>
		17,607
Less Recoveries from special collections, etc.		322
		<hr/>
		£17,285
		<hr/>

<i>Refuse Disposal—</i>					
Labour, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	817
Tractor—					
Repairs and Maintenance	.....	.....	.....	.....	613
Tax and Insurance	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
Fuel and Oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	113
Debt Redemption and Interest	.....	.....	.....	.....	359
				—————	1,124
Rent of Tip	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Other Expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	95
					—————
					£2,036

Salvage Collection.—Due to the decreased value of salvaged paper, none was collected separately.

HOUSING

STATE OF FITNESS OF DWELLINGS :

Houses sound or near-sound, approximately	.....	5,512
Houses requiring repair or improvement, approximately	.....	1,080
Houses unfit and beyond repair at reasonable cost		†98
		—————
Total Dwellings in Rural District	.....	6,690

† 91 of these are already subject to either Demolition or Closing Orders, or formal undertakings to repair and the remaining 7 have all been represented under the Housing Acts but are temporarily deferred for various reasons.

New Houses erected or provided during 1966 :—

(a) by Local Authority (24 Old People's bungalows and 19 Flats)	.....	43
(b) by Private Enterprise	.....	296
Council dwellings existing in 1966 totalled 803.		

HOUSING—REPAIR AND IMPROVEMENT

Much time was devoted by the Public Health Inspectors to existing housing conditions. A number of families living in insanitary conditions were re-housed to better accommodation and numerous dwellings were repaired and improved by the efforts of the department.

Following on the completion of the slum clearance survey and its resultant work, a house to house re-survey of all dwellings in the district has progressed with a view to repair and improvement of all other dwellings, at the same time bringing all information up to date as regards housing conditions in the area. The ten parishes

STAFFORD R.D.C. HOUSING SURVEY (1964 onwards)
Results in 10 Parishes Surveyed up to 30th June, 1967

		Berks-			Castle-		Church-	Cres-		Ellen-	Totals for 10 Parishes 2959 (1587)
		Adbaston	wich	Bradley	Brocton	Church	eaton	well	hall	Forton	
Total Dwellings	.....	201	640	98	325	256	180*	821	48	85	
Dwellings sound or near sound		173	621	74	308	228	112	681	298	45	2573 (932)
Needing repair or improvement		25	15	17	15	28	59	129	7	37	345 (482)
Requiring demolition †		3	4	7	2	—	9	11	—	3	41 (173)
Erected Before 1950	.....	154	305	76	185	175	135	362	90	84	1614
Erected After 1950	.....	47	335	22	140	81	45	459	215	1	1345
Dwellings Tenanted	.....	91	133	35	55	50	103	185	36	61	780
Owner-Occupied	.....	65	507	63	264	206	50	432	269	16	1883
Council Houses	.....	45	—	—	6	—	27	204	—	8	296
Farm Houses and Small Holdings	.....	33	3	32	4	14	20	28	3	12	160
SERVICES :											
On Mains Water	.....	188	640	89	314	252	164	811	305	45	2878 (1226)
Borehole	.....	6	—	2	5	—	5	4	—	1	23 (28)
Well or Spring	.....	7	—	7	6	4	11	6	—	14	58 (333)
On Public Sewer	.....	—	604	28	290	196	85	670	287	14	2174 (433)
Private Sewer	.....	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66
Septic Tank etc.	.....	135	36	70	35	60	95	151	18	71	719 (1154)
Having W.C.	.....	171	630	69	321	235	134	756	304	34	2690 (838)
Bathroom	.....	175	610	70	317	226	132	735	303	35	2639 (945)
Hot Water Installation	.....	173	610	67	317	226	132	734	303	35	2633

† Action already taken. * Plus 38 Hutments at Little Onn gradually being disposed of.
The figures in brackets in last column give the position at 1950.

of Adbaston, Berkswich, Bradley, Brocton, Castle Church, Church Eaton, Colwich, Creswell, Ellenhall and Forton have been completed. Owners have been notified of repairs and improvements required, of improvement grants and such facilities available, and all necessary records have been kept for the purpose of formal action as may be considered necessary and for the purpose—as required by the Housing Act, 1964—of ascertaining whether improvement areas should be declared and dwellings improved by compulsion. A summary is given of conditions found, the position being that existing at the time of the survey of each parish.

Improvement Grants

During the year 10 Discretionary Grants and 11 Standard Grants were approved and many other applications considered and advised upon. The table following shows the number and types of dwellings benefiting from the Council's improvement grants at 30th June, 1967 :—

	<i>No. of Grants approved</i>	<i>Total Value of Grants</i>
Discretionary Grants :		
Farm houses let	28	£129,465
Farm Cottages let	185	
Other dwellings let	88	
Owner-occupiers	165	
Standard Grants :		
Farm houses let	6	£23,300 approx. i.e. max. payable
Farm cottages let	25	
Other dwellings let	36	
Owner-occupiers	98	
Totals	631	£152,765

The Housing Act, 1964, allows local authorities to increase the maximum standard grants to specified limits with respect to provision of bathrooms and W.C.'s in certain circumstances. In 33 of the above cases (i.e. all those qualifying) the maximum was so increased.

The extent of the improvement in housing conditions through the full use of the improvement grant provisions is measured by the fact that in this rural district about £400,000 has been or will be spent on improvements and repairs to the 631 dwellings approved for grant, the Stafford R.D.C. meeting £38,191 and the Ministry £114,574 of this and the owners the remainder.

STAFFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

MAP SHOWING IMPROVEMENTS IN HOUSING CONDITIONS
IN 12 YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE, 1966



HOUSING—SLUM CLEARANCE

Much of the work carried out under this head during the year was in "clearing up" work, e.g. rehousing of remaining tenants and enforcing demolitions required by Demolition Orders already made and progress since slum clearance commenced in 1955 is shown in the following table.

	<i>Position at 31st Dec., 1965</i>	<i>Position at 31st Dec., 1966</i>
Demolished	224	234
Closed	48	54
Reconditioned following		
(a) Formal Slum Clearance action	75	82
(b) Informal Slum Clearance Action	25	25
Demolition and Closing Orders operative but awaiting Re-housing and/or demolition	86	81
Undertaking to Recondition following formal Slum Clearance Action but work not yet executed	9	10
Total dealt with	<u>467</u>	<u>486</u>

A list of the 467 dwellings previously dealt with were contained in previous Annual Reports, and a list and particulars of the nineteen dwellings dealt with during 1966 follows :—

<i>Ref. No.</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
468	Whitley Cottage, Knightley Eaves	Demolition Order
472	Brook House, Brocton	Demolition Order
473	The Orchard, Brocton	Demolition Order
475	Aquamoor Cottage 1, Church Eaton	Demolition Order
476	Aquamoor Cottage 2, Church Eaton	Demolition Order
477	Drapers Cottage, Coley Lane	Demolition Order
478	Cottage 1 by Shop, Gt. Haywood	Undertakings to repair accepted
479	Cottage 2 by Shop, Gt. Haywood	"
480	Marsh Cottage, Ellenhall	"
481	Fernwood, Fradswell Heath	Demolition Order
483	Stone Cottage, Moreton	Demolition Order
484	Oak Tree Farm, Haughton	Demolition Order
492	Back Lane Cottage, Hixon	Demolition Order
493	1 Cross Roads, Hixon	Closing Order
494	2 Cross Roads, Hixon	Closing Order
495	Cottage 1, Lower Brancote	Closing Order
496	Cottage 2, Lower Brancote	Closing Order
498	Thatched Cottage, Knightley Eaves	Demolition Order
499	Old P.O., Ellenhall	Demolition Order

Certificates of Disrepair—Rent Act, 1957

During 1966 there were no applications for Certificates of Disrepair. Since the Rent Act, 1957, only fourteen applications have been made for Certificates of Disrepair. In six of these cases was it ultimately necessary to serve Certificates.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948

There are 33 factories—all defined as “Mechanical Factories”—in the area. Two of these were inspected during the year, no defects of consequence were found and only six of the factories are of any size.

No outworkers were employed in the district of the Council during the year.

PETROLEUM ACTS

Eighty-nine licences were issued during the year for the bulk storage of 138,875 gallons of motor spirit. 57 of the licensed premises had hand-pumps fitted to storage tanks and 32 had electric pumps.

During the year 35 visits were made to licensed premises and informal notices were sent to licensees whose premises did not comply with the conditions of licence.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council provided a free service of rat disinfestation to residential property. The treatment of farms and other properties in the area is also carried out by the Council's rodent operative, the cost being re-charged to the occupiers.

Infestations which were treated by the department during 1966 were :—

Farms	53
R.D.C. Refuse Tips and Sewage Works	81
All other properties	321

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Premises registered in 1966 were :—

	<i>No. Registered</i>	<i>No. Persons Employed</i>
Offices	11	192
Shops	27	82
Catering Establishments and Can- teens	12	99
	50	373 (160 Males ; 213 Females)

SHOPS ACTS, 1912—1965

The following table gives an analysis of the *total* number of shops and assistants employed at the beginning of the year.

	No. of Shops	No. of Assistants			
		Occupier's Family		Others	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Butchers	8	5	3	7	2
Catering Establishments	6	3	6	1	5
Electricians & Ironmongers	5	5	—	1	1
Fruit and Vegetables	3	2	2	—	2
Sweets and Tobacco	7	3	7	—	—
General Provisions	55	27	48	10	17
Public Houses	48	44	50	8	2
Drapers	4	1	5	—	3
Garages and Cycles	18	22	2	5	2
Hairdresser	7	—	7	—	2
Post Offices	14	9	13	—	—
Shoe Repairs	1	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	176	122	143	32	36

Closing Hours :

(a) *Early Closing Day*

The number of shops closed half days (by 1 p.m.) was as follows :—

Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
6	24	33	3	—	20

(b) *General Closing Hours*

The General Closing Hours specified in the Shops Act 1950 (Section 2) have not been varied by an Order made by the Council.

No contraventions of note were found during the year.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, planning permission and site licences have been granted for the following sites (all are subject to conditions requiring such sanitary facilities as it is considered can be enforced by present legislation which is considered by the department to be of very low standard) :—

Sites of One Caravan	14 site licences
Sites of Two Caravans	2 site licences

Sites of Three Caravans	.....	3 site licences
Sites of Four Caravans	.....	2 site licences
Sites of Five Caravans	.....	3 site licences
Site for Seven Caravans	.....	1 site licence
Site of Twelve Caravans	.....	1 site licence
Site of Fourteen Caravans	.....	1 site licence
Site of Twenty Caravans	.....	1 site licence
Site of Twenty-four Caravans	.....	1 site licence

Thus a total of 127 caravans were authorised in the rural area under the Act (the majority of these being in the Hopton area).

FOOD INSPECTION

Particulars of food inspected during the year :

MEAT—CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED : AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	323	1,118	7,062	733	180
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	20	110	70	22	12
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	5	23	6	2	1
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	7.7	11.0	1.1	3.3	7.2
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned.....	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	6	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis	—	0.5	—	—	—
<i>Cysticercosis</i>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	2	—	—	—

Many of the above cattle were killed and examined at a Casualty Slaughterhouse in the area, which is the reason for the high percentage of meat condemned. Much of the work of meat inspection was perforce carried out outside normal office hours.

Weight of Meat condemned due to :—

(a)	Tuberculosis	109 lbs.
(b)	Other Diseases or conditions	74,628 lbs.

Total Weight of Meat Condemned 74,737 lbs.

Three private slaughterhouses and one knacker's yard were licensed by the Council during the year. Fourteen men were licensed to stun and slaughter animals under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

Poultry Inspection

There were in the rural district four premises processing poultry regularly throughout the year varying from 25 hens and broilers per week to 300 per week, also two premises processing—only at the Xmas season—about 300 turkeys, 100 broilers, etc. and 4,000 turkeys per week respectively. All these premises were visited from time to time and it is estimated that some 26,000 turkeys and 31,000 other birds (mostly chickens) were killed and processed during the year and only a negligible number were rejected as unfit. Arrangements are being made to increase inspections of these premises and their product but such work can only be to an extent much restricted by the limits of staff available.

In addition it is estimated that some 150 farms in the area process and retail poultry to a comparatively small extent from those premises.

Food Preparing Premises and Food Shops

Food premises of the various types in the area were as under :

Butchers	8
Catering Establishments	6
Fruit and Vegetables	3
Sweets and Confectioners	7
General Provisions	55
Public Houses	48
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	127
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Routine inspections of food premises for the specific purpose of ensuring compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960, were carried out.

Byelaws as to handling, wrapping and delivery of food and sale of food in the open air, are in operation in the area of the Council.

There were only four premises in the area manufacturing prepared meats. They—together with 65 shops from which ice-cream is sold—are registered by the Council in conformity with the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

There were eight distributors of milk, with dairies in the rural district, registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Food Poisoning

No cases of suspected food poisoning were notified during the year.

A. THOMSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

G. M. LAWTON,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

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